

**SAN DIEGO POLICE DEPARTMENT
YEAR END INDEX CRIME REPORT**

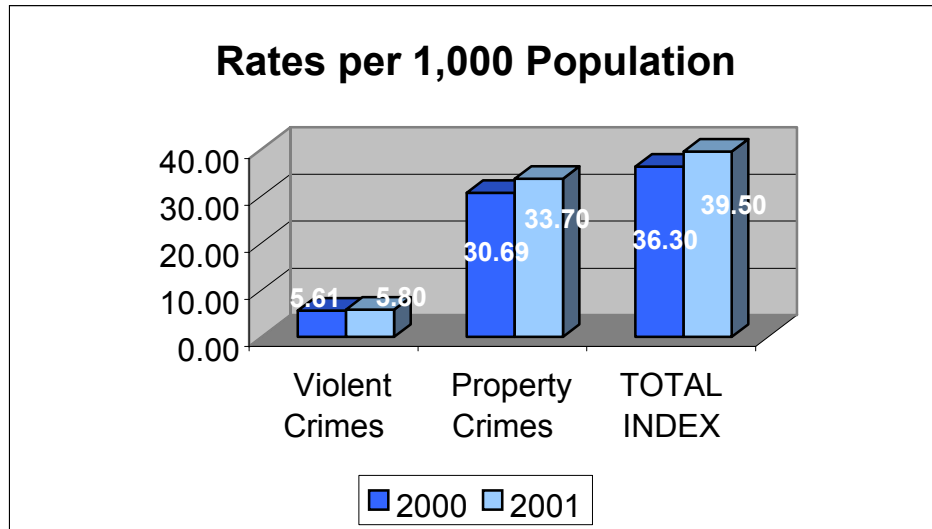
(January to December 2001 vs. January to December 2000)

| | | | | (Rates per 1,000) | | Clearances | |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | 2000 | 2001 | % Change | 2000 | 2001 | 2000 | 2001 |
| Murder | 54 | 51 | -5.6% | 0.04 | 0.04 | 53.7% | 74.5% |
| Rape | 349 | 342 | -2.0% | 0.27 | 0.27 | 44.7% | 49.1% |
| Robbery | 1,777 | 1,729 | -2.7% | 1.39 | 1.35 | 37.6% | 31.6% |
| Agg. Assault | 4,980 | 5,284 | 6.1% | 3.90 | 4.14 | 73.7% | 67.5% |
| Violent Crimes | 7,160 | 7,406 | 3.4% | 5.61 | 5.80 | 63.2% | 58.3% |
| Burglary | 6,717 | 7,219 | 7.5% | 5.26 | 5.65 | 12.5% | 10.3% |
| Theft | 23,015 | 25,050 | 8.8% | 18.02 | 19.61 | 16.4% | 13.6% |
| Veh. Theft | 9,469 | 10,770 | 13.7% | 7.41 | 8.43 | 4.7% | 4.2% |
| Property Crimes | 39,201 | 43,039 | 9.8% | 30.69 | 33.70 | 12.9% | 10.7% |
| TOTAL INDEX | 46,361 | 50,445 | 8.8% | 36.30 | 39.50 | 20.7% | 17.7% |

Summary

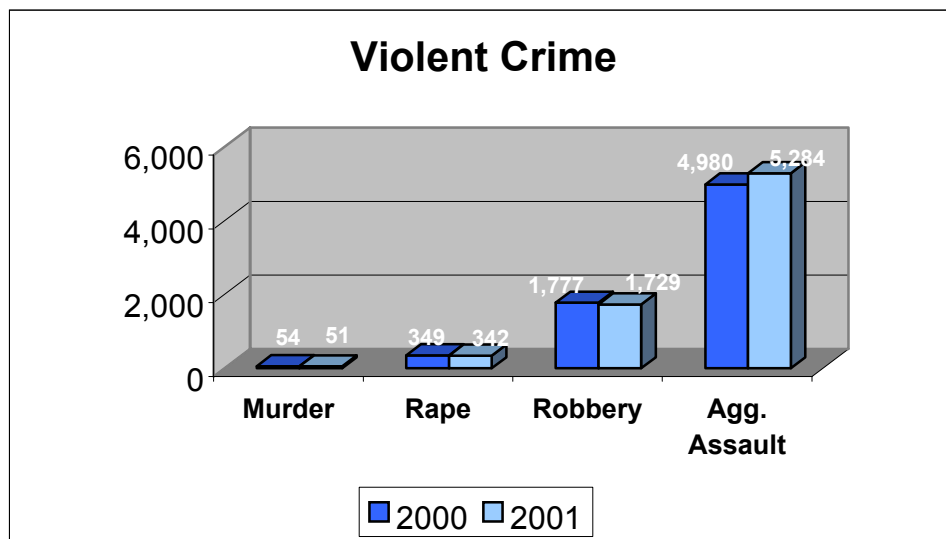
In San Diego, the total number of index crimes increased 8.8% in 2001 to 50,445, compared to 46,361 in 2000.

The total index crime rate per one thousand population was 39.50 in 2001, a slight increase from the total index crime rate of 36.30 in 2000. (See chart, page 10.)



Violent Crimes

Violent crimes -- murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault -- increased 3.4% in 2001 from 2000, the first increase in nine years. The rate of violent crimes per one thousand population was 5.80, up from 5.61 in 2000.



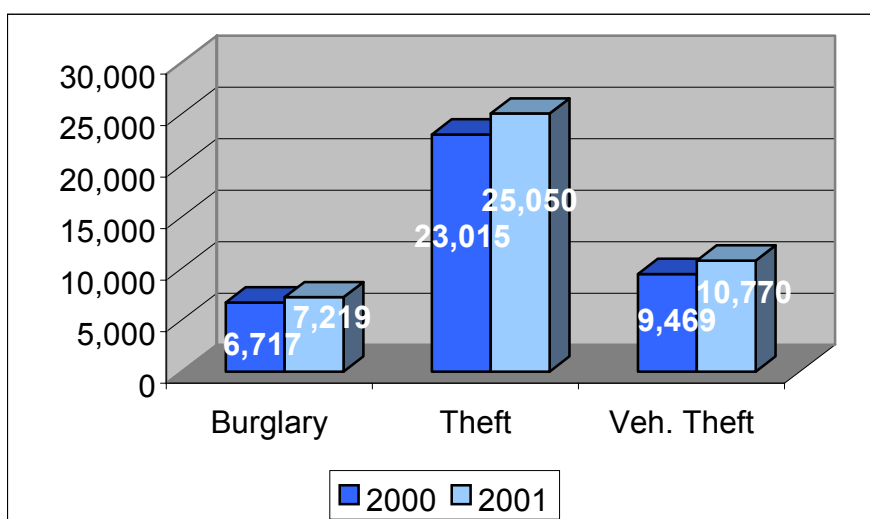
Homicides decreased 5.6% in 2001, despite several family related cases, including one murder/suicide in Sabre Springs in January, a triple homicide/suicide in Allied Gardens in March, and a double homicide in Normal Heights in September. Rapes decreased by 2.0% through the end of 2001, with 342 cases compared to 349 cases in 2000. Robberies decreased by 2.7% in 2001, with 1,729 cases compared to 1,777 in 2000. Aggravated assaults increased by 6.1% through the end of 2001, with 5,284 cases compared to 4,980 the previous year.

Additionally, there was a 2.7% decrease in domestic violence cases, from 10,986 in 2000 to 10,694 this year. (See spreadsheet, page 5)

Violence and property crimes attributed to gang members decreased 8.6%, from 956 in 2000 to 874 this year. (See spreadsheet, page 6)

Property Crimes

Property crimes -- burglary, larceny and auto theft -- increased 9.8% in 2001 from 2000. The rate of property crimes per one thousand population was 33.70, up from 30.69 in 2000.



Burglaries increased 7.5%. The largest increases in burglary occurred in the Northern and Northeastern commands, where there was an ongoing series of garage break-ins. The commands addressed the problem by handing out crime prevention materials in the apartment complexes where cases occurred and by diligently collecting fingerprint evidence from cases in order to identify suspects. Recently, a possible suspect has been identified while trying to sell stolen property.

Thefts (larceny) increased by 8.8%. Increases in the juvenile population and a slowdown in the economy are partly responsible. Increased theft was particularly significant in the Eastern command, where car break-ins continued to be a problem in the College Area.

The largest increase, 13.7%, was in auto thefts, particularly in Northeastern and Southern Divisions. In the Northeastern command, Asian gang members were responsible for a large number of auto thefts, stripping them for parts. Northeastern worked with the Regional Auto

Theft Task Force (RATT) to identify and apprehend suspects. In the Southern command, autos stolen from shopping malls and the border area were being used to transport undocumented persons and narcotics across the border. Southern worked with RATT, held "town hall" meetings with community members, and made recommendations for lighting and other environmental changes in target areas.

Clearances

The percentage of index crimes cleared during 2001 was 17.7%, compared to 20.7% in 2000. An offense is "cleared," or solved, by arrest or by exception. Clearance by arrest occurs when a suspect is arrested, charged, and turned over to the courts for prosecution. Clearance by exception occurs when the suspect is deceased, is already in custody, or is serving a sentence.

Hate Crimes

Hate crimes -- crimes directed against persons, groups, or property because of race, color, gender, religion, ancestry, national origin, sexual orientation, or disability -- increased from 145 in 2000 to 168 cases in 2001. (See spreadsheet, page 7) Of those cases 40 (23.8%) were identified as crimes motivated by the events of September 11, 2001.

Juvenile Arrests and Crime Victims

Arrests of juveniles decreased by 5.6% in 2001, with 10,297 arrests in 2001 compared to 10,911 in 2000. (See spreadsheet, page 8) Of these arrests, the biggest decrease -- 13.1% -- was in arrests made during after school hours, from 1:30 p.m. to 9:59 p.m. Juveniles arrests made during daytime hours, from 8:30 a.m. to 1:29 p.m., decreased by 5.5%. Conversely, arrests made during curfew hours -- from 10 p.m. to 8:29 a.m. -- increased by 4.4%.

The number of crimes with juvenile victims decreased 14.3%, to 787 in 2001 from 918 in 2000. (See spreadsheet, page 9) Of these cases, the biggest decrease -- 19.3 % -- occurred during daytime hours, from 8:30 a.m. to 1:29 p.m. Crimes with juvenile victims occurring during after school hours -- from 1:30 p.m. to 9:59 p.m. -- fell 11.7 %. Crimes with juvenile victims occurring during curfew hours -- from 10 p.m. to 8:29 a.m. -- fell 17.5%.

Traffic Incidents

The total number of traffic collisions increased 2.6%, to 12,136 in 2001 from 11,829 in 2000. (See spreadsheet, page 10) Of these collisions, fatal collisions decreased 3.7%, to 52 in 2001 from 54 in 2000. Injury collisions increased 2.5%, to 5,606 in 2001 from 5,467 in 2000. The number of collisions with property damage increased 2.7%, to 6,478 in 2001 from 6,308 in 2000.

The total number of arrests for driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs increased 14.1%, to 3,555 in 2001 from 3,117 in 2000.

San Diego
Domestic Violence
January to December

| | | | 00 to 01 |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | 2000 | 2001 | % Change |
| Criminal Cases: | | | |
| Firearms | 60 | 53 | -11.7% |
| Knife/Cutting Instrument | 356 | 330 | -7.3% |
| Other Dangerous Weapon | 1,606 | 1,673 | 4.2% |
| Personal Weapon (hands, etc.) | 6,869 | 6,642 | -3.3% |
| Total Criminal Cases | 8,891 | 8,698 | -2.2% |
| Non-Criminal Calls: | 2,095 | 1,996 | -4.7% |
| Total Cases | 10,986 | 10,694 | -2.7% |

San Diego
Crimes Committed By Gang Members
January to December

| | 00 to 01 | | |
|--|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Crime Type | 2000 | 2001 | % Change |
| All Crimes: | | | |
| Homicide | 11 | 13 | 18.2% |
| Attempt Homicide | 16 | 13 | -18.8% |
| Assault | 223 | 213 | -4.5% |
| Robbery | 101 | 82 | -18.8% |
| Auto Theft | 66 | 67 | 1.5% |
| Other | 539 | 486 | -9.8% |
| Total | 956 | 874 | -8.6% |
| Assaults & Attempt Homicides: | | | |
| Shooting | 88 | 92 | 4.5% |
| Stabbing | 35 | 35 | 0.0% |
| Other | 118 | 100 | -15.3% |
| Total | 241 | 227 | -5.8% |
| Drive-By Shootings | 16 | 37 | 131.3% |
| Arrests of Gang Members | 2,925 | 3,197 | 9.3% |

**San Diego
Reported Hate Crimes
January to December**

Crimes

| | 2000 | 2001 | 00 to 01 % Change |
|-------------|------|------|----------------------|
| Hate Crimes | 145 | 168 | 15.9% |

Incidents

| | 2000 | 2001 | 00 to 01 % Change |
|--------|------|------|----------------------|
| Flyers | 84 | 0 | -100.0% |

Crimes

| | 2000 | | 2001 | |
|--------------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|
| | Count | % of Total | Count | % of Total |
| Hate Crimes | | | | |
| Ethnicity | 83 | 57.2% | 108 | 64.3% |
| Religion | 38 | 26.2% | 19 | 11.3% |
| Sexual Orientation | 24 | 16.6% | 40 | 23.8% |
| Gender | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Disability | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 0.6% |

Incidents

| | 2000 | | 2001 | |
|--------------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|
| | Count | % of Total | Count | % of Total |
| Flyers | | | | |
| Ethnicity | 82 | 97.6% | 0 | N/A |
| Religion | 2 | 2.4% | 0 | N/A |
| Sexual Orientation | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | N/A |
| Gender | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | N/A |

**San Diego
Juvenile Arrests
January to December**

| | 2000 | 2001 | 00 to 01 % Change |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Daytime Hours* | | | |
| Felony | 769 | 865 | 12.5% |
| Misdemeanor | 3,111 | 2,669 | -14.2% |
| Other | 197 | 320 | 62.4% |
| Daytime Total | 4,077 | 3,854 | -5.5% |
| After School Hours* | | | |
| Felony | 1,142 | 1,136 | -0.5% |
| Misdemeanor | 2,635 | 2,136 | -18.9% |
| Other | 172 | 158 | -8.1% |
| After School Total | 3,949 | 3,430 | -13.1% |
| Curfew Hours* | | | |
| Felony | 429 | 543 | 26.6% |
| Misdemeanor | 903 | 813 | -10.0% |
| Other | 1,553 | 1,657 | 6.7% |
| Curfew Total | 2,885 | 3,013 | 4.4% |
| ALL HOURS TOTAL | 10,911 | 10,297 | -5.6% |

*Daytime hours are from 0830 to 1329
 After school hours are from 1330 to 2159
 Curfew hours are from 2200 to 0829

The enhanced curfew enforcement began on June 3, 1994.
 Daytime Loitering enforcement began in June 1996

San Diego
Juvenile Victims of Violent Crime
January to December

| | 2000 | 2001 | 00 to 01 % Change |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|----------------------|
| Daytime Hours* | | | |
| Murder | 0 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Rape | 19 | 15 | -21.1% |
| Robbery | 40 | 28 | -30.0% |
| Aggravated Assault | 91 | 78 | -14.3% |
| Daytime Total | 150 | 121 | -19.3% |
| After School Hours* | | | |
| Murder | 3 | 4 | 33.3% |
| Rape | 48 | 35 | -27.1% |
| Robbery | 188 | 158 | -16.0% |
| Aggravated Assault | 318 | 295 | -7.2% |
| After School Total | 557 | 492 | -11.7% |
| Curfew Hours* | | | |
| Murder | 6 | 1 | -83.3% |
| Rape | 40 | 43 | 7.5% |
| Robbery | 45 | 29 | -35.6% |
| Aggravated Assault | 120 | 101 | -15.8% |
| Curfew Total | 211 | 174 | -17.5% |
| ALL HOURS TOTAL | 918 | 787 | -14.3% |

*Daytime hours are from 0830 to 1329
 After school hours are from 1330 to 2159
 Curfew hours are from 2200 to 0829

The enhanced curfew enforcement began on June 3, 1994.
 Daytime Loitering enforcement began in June 1996

**San Diego
Traffic Incidents
January to December**

| | 2000 | 2001 | 00 to 01 % Change |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Collisions | | | |
| Fatal | 54 | 52 | -3.7% |
| Injury | 5,467 | 5,606 | 2.5% |
| Property Damage Only | 6,308 | 6,478 | 2.7% |
| Total | 11,829 | 12,136 | 2.6% |
| Citations* | 141,977 | 142,575 | 0.4% |
| DUI | | | |
| Arrests | 3,117 | 3,555 | 14.1% |
| Collisions | 803 | 893 | 11.2% |

* Citation number from 2000 is an estimate

**San Diego
Crime Rates per 1,000 Population
1991 to 2001**

| Year | Violent Crime Rate | Property Crime Rate | Total Index Crime Rate |
|-------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1991 | 12.24 | 73.41 | 85.65 |
| 1992 | 13.09 | 68.55 | 81.64 |
| 1993 | 11.50 | 61.30 | 72.80 |
| 1994 | 10.63 | 54.12 | 64.75 |
| 1995 | 9.25 | 44.38 | 53.63 |
| 1996 | 8.44 | 41.28 | 49.72 |
| 1997 | 8.22 | 41.31 | 49.54 |
| 1998 | 7.20 | 37.63 | 44.83 |
| 1999 | 5.95 | 33.86 | 39.81 |
| 2000 | 5.61 | 30.69 | 36.30 |
| 2001 | 5.80 | 33.70 | 39.50 |

2001 HIGHLIGHTS

Neighborhood Policing

In 2001, the Police Department continued its commitment to developing stronger relationships with the citizens of San Diego through neighborhood policing. Neighborhood policing recognizes a shared responsibility and connection between the police and community. Neighborhood policing encourages a problem solving partnership between the community and police to encourage *pro-active* and *preventative* responses to crime problems. Problem solving is the strategy used to identify recurring incidents or matters of concern to the community. Analysis of the problem leads to a customized response, resulting in elimination or better management of the problem.

The Department worked closely with residents of the City's 103 neighborhoods to set priorities for problem solving efforts, focusing on the top traffic safety and crime concerns. These concerns are unique to each neighborhood and include: speeding in residential neighborhoods, traffic congestion because of overuse, road closures, and construction; parking violations at school pickup and drop off locations; thefts from parked cars; graffiti vandalism; drug activity; loitering by juveniles in parks and commercial centers; noise from loud parties; commercial and residential burglaries; prostitution; drag racing; car thefts from commercial parking lots; and gang activity.

Domestic Security

Building on existing critical incident management resources, the Department in 2001 worked with federal, state, and other local law enforcement and emergency services agencies to create comprehensive contingency plans in the event of terrorist or bioterrorist attacks. For example, immediately following the September 11 attacks on New York and Washington, the Department set up a crisis hotline to answer questions from citizens. The Department also was integral in helping City departments and local businesses develop and implement their own security plans.

The Major City Chiefs Association endorsed the Department's internal security guidelines as a model for all law enforcement agencies. Additionally, Chief David Bejarano was one of 5 police chiefs selected to serve on a domestic security committee of the Major City Chiefs Association. The committee is tasked with making recommendations to the consulting company assisting the federal government's newly created Office of Homeland Security.

Use of Force

After a 15-month review, the Use of Force Task Force, comprised of citizens and police, issued 100 recommendations for improving the Department's policies on use of force, both lethal and non-lethal, vehicle pursuits, media relations, and police and citizen contacts, including interactions with the homeless and mentally ill. The Task Force's final report was presented to the Public Safety and Neighborhood Services Committee on August 8, 2001. The recommendations related to three themes: (1) Communication -- increasing the quality and quantity of communication between police officers and citizens at every level of interaction; (2)

Training and tools -- providing officers with the tools, training, and reasonable and appropriate force options to increase the safety of citizens and officers and the effectiveness of law enforcement; and (3) Partnership -- enhancing the neighborhood policing model to eliminate an “us vs. them” feeling between officers and citizens.

In 2001, the Department implemented or began the process of implementing almost half of the recommendations for improvement. For example, in October the Department added four canine-officer teams, providing additional coverage for this valuable alternative to the use of force. With 51 dogs, the Department’s Canine Unit is one of the largest in the United States.

Also, the Department worked with community groups to develop 6 public service announcements for broadcast on radio and TV. The announcements covered juvenile curfew, traffic stops, yielding the right of way to emergency vehicles, when to call 911, reporting domestic violence, and the Department’s policy on undocumented persons. The announcements were close-captioned for the hearing impaired and were made available in English, Spanish, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Arabic.

The remaining recommendations were slated for review and implementation over three years. The Task Force’s oversight committee is regularly apprised of any changes to the recommendations and the status of their implementation. The oversight committee will continue to monitor implementation of the recommendations until completion.

BioTech 2001

The Department successfully responded to the threat of civil unrest during the BIO 2001 convention, June 22-27, 2001. The Department led a multi-agency response of more than 50 federal, state and local law enforcement and non-law enforcement entities. A high security and mobile field force presence, in response to intelligence information, prevented protestors from committing criminal acts through civil disobedience.

During the convention, the Department employed traffic and crowd control plans that ensured that neither the convention nor associated protests had a negative impact on the community. Only 20 arrests were made, and no injuries or property damage were reported.

Outreach to San Diego’s biotechnology community, one of the largest in the country, helped prevent civil unrest and crime. The Department met with various community and business groups to prepare them for the potential impact of the convention and to discuss and plan for their needs. In return, the Department received overwhelming public support. In addition, the Department used mediators from the community to work with protest groups to negotiate protest sites, march routes, and staging areas that were acceptable to all parties. This interaction ensured that the First Amendment rights of the protestors and the safety needs of the public and the biotechnology communities were protected. Planning, partnerships, and community interaction resulted in a successful and safe event, in contrast to similar events in other cities have resulted in violent protests with numerous injuries and extensive property damage.

“Cold Hit” Program

With a \$900,000 state grant, the Department’s Crime Lab embarked on a program to solve a backlog of rape cases without suspects using DNA analysis. Out of 170 cases reviewed by October 2001, there were 8 “cold hits” or matches to the statewide DNA database. The Lab’s first “cold hit” in 2001 resulted in the resolution of the Keever-Sellers murder cases. The Department’s Crime Lab leads the state in the number of “cold hits.”

Neighborhood Prosecution

In partnership with the City Attorney’s Office, the Department teams police officers and prosecutors to focus on misdemeanor and quality of life issues in several San Diego neighborhoods. Funded by a COPS grant the Department received in 2001, the Neighborhood Prosecution Unit of the City Attorney’s Office expanded this year from three to five prosecutors. Officer-prosecutor teams work together in the Mid-City and Central Divisions. An additional prosecutor was recently assigned to the Central Division, and one prosecutor was recently assigned to the Western and Northern Divisions. The officer-prosecutor teams tackled prostitution, noise and disorder complaints from loud parties, vending from pushcarts, graffiti, and other crime and nuisance issues of concern to area residents.

The Department also partnered with the City Attorney’s Office to develop community courts in Mid City and Downtown. Community courts provide effective and accessible community-oriented criminal justice for quality of life crimes, such as prostitution, disorderly conduct, vandalism, and minor drug offenses. There is a dual emphasis on punishing and rehabilitating the offender, while restoring quality of life losses in the community and preventing the reoccurrence of crime.

In 2001, the proposed court in Mid City continued the planning phase. For more than one year, police and prosecutors have worked closely with community members, who sit on a Sanctioning Panel and a Community Court Advisory Board. The group is seeking a partnership with a community-based organization to oversee case management and court coordination. Discussions began for the proposed court in Downtown, with the San Diego Downtown Partnership taking the lead.